

# Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Werke.

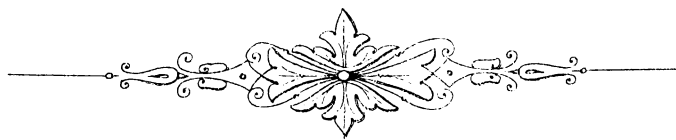
Kritisch durchgesehene Gesamtausgabe.



## DUOS UND TRIO

für Streichinstrumente.

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# D U O

für Violine und Viola  
von

Mozart's Werke.

Serie 15. N<sup>o</sup> 4.

## W. A. MOZART.

Köch. Verz. N<sup>o</sup> 423.

Componirt 1783 in Salzburg.

Allegro.

Violino.

Viola.

The score consists of ten systems of music, each with a Violino staff on top and a Viola staff on the bottom. The music is in 3/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic textures, including sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include piano (p), forte (f), and dolce (dol). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the Viola part.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, *f*, and *tr*.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like *p* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation, including the instruction *cresc.* (crescendo) and dynamic markings *p* and *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation, showing complex rhythmic textures in both staves.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring intricate melodic lines and accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, with dense rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings.

Seventh system of musical notation, including dynamic markings *p* and *f*.

Eighth system of musical notation, showing a variety of rhythmic and melodic elements.

Ninth system of musical notation, concluding the page with dynamic markings *f* and *tr*.

The image displays a musical score for piano and bass, organized into ten systems. Each system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff for the piano and a bass clef staff for the bass. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Dynamics include piano (*p*), forte (*f*), and *dol.* (dolce). The piece features intricate piano textures with frequent sixteenth-note patterns and slurs, while the bass part provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The overall style is characteristic of late 19th or early 20th-century piano music.

The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings include *p*, *mf*, and *f*. A trill is marked with *tr* in the upper staff.

Adagio.

The second system begins with the tempo marking *Adagio.* and features a *p cresc.* dynamic. It contains several measures with triplets marked with a '3' and trills marked with *tr*. The dynamics fluctuate between *p*, *f*, and *p cresc.*. The notation includes many slurs and ties, indicating a more melodic and sustained texture compared to the first system.

The first section of the music consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped in beams. There are several slurs across measures, and dynamic markings including *p*, *cresc.*, and *pp*. Some measures contain triplets and trills, indicated by 'tr'.

**RONDEAU.**  
Allegro.

The Rondeau section begins with a treble and bass staff. The first system starts with a *p* dynamic. The second system features a *f* dynamic. The third system includes triplets and a *f* dynamic. The notation is rhythmic and includes various note values and slurs.

The musical score is arranged in ten systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score features a variety of musical elements:   
 - Dynamics: *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used throughout to indicate volume changes.   
 - Trills: Marked with *tr*, these occur in the first, third, and tenth systems.   
 - Triplets: Indicated by a '3' over a group of notes, appearing in the third and sixth systems.   
 - Articulation: Slurs and accents are used to shape phrases and emphasize notes.   
 - Bass Line: The bass staff provides a rhythmic and harmonic foundation, often with sustained notes or simple rhythmic patterns.   
 - Treble Line: The treble staff contains more complex melodic lines with frequent sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together.



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with piano (*p*) dynamics.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation, including a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics.

Sixth system of musical notation, including piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) markings.

Seventh system of musical notation, featuring piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics.

Eighth system of musical notation, featuring a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Ninth system of musical notation, including piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) markings.

5

*tr*

*p* *f* *p*

*f* *p* *f* *p*

*f* *p* *f* *p*

*f* *p* *f* *p*

*f* *p* *f* *p*

*f* *p* *f* *p*

*f* *p* *f* *p*

*f* *p* *f* *p*

*cresc.* *f* *p*

*f* *p* *f* *p*

*p* *f*